The Commercial.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1876.

WHISKY is doubtless very "elevating," but it does not necessarily follow that a crooked whisky tidal wave will float a man into the White House.

THE great American straddler, HENDRICKS, is to deliver a Granger address at New Orleans on the 26th of this month, in which he will set forth the relation of mangold wurtzels to the National Democratic Convention.

THE bill to repeal the Bankrupt act, except as to pending suits in court, will hardly be likely to pass the Senate in its present shape. It will probably result in a liberal compromise on the part of the latter body.

WHATEVER may be the character of the *Post's* "information from Washington" with regard to the procuring causes of the appointment of Mr. WILLIAMS as Attorney General, it is none the less cowardly to dirk a man with inuendoes.

THE New York *World* thinks Governor TILDEN is the only "number one" candidate thus far mentioned for the Democratic Presidential nomination. He is, to be sure, a staunch friend of "number one." Indeed, that is his platform.

A BILL for the establishment of a Government Bureau of Agriculture has just been introduced in Congress. There is neither necessity for nor propriety in the proposition. HEWITT, a Democrat, erected the folly, and Congress should immediately hew it down.

THE latest contribution to the literature of the third-term dementia is a letter from one Colonel SWANN, of Charleston, West Virginia, who was an officer in the rebel army, and is connected with the President by marriage. The swan, however, is not an over-wise bird, and it never sings until just before it dies.

THE Dominion Parliament met yesterday. One of the most important questions which will come up for consideration during the session is that of protection, in the interest of which strong efforts will be made, notwithstanding that a protective policy must necessarily involve discrimination against the mother country.

THE approaching visit of the Emperor of Brazil to the United States—he is expected to arrive in this country in about six weeks from date—will, it is to be hoped, have the effect of arousing our merchants and manufacturers to the importance of increasing our trade with that Empire. England has an important trade with Brazil, importing from that country twenty millions of dollars worth annually, and shipping of her manufactures over thirty millions. We have too long neglected our opportunities of obtaining a due proportion of the commerce of that great and growing kingdom.

THE next meeting of the American Social Science Association will be held at Philadelphia, beginning May 31, and continuing three days. The Convention will again consider the important subject of city homes, and will invite information from the Philadelphians themselves about their thousands of workingmen's homes, and the building associations through which the ownership of these homes by their occupants has been largely promoted. A very interesting discussion may be expected on this topic. It is also proposed, if practicable, to bring together a conference of delegates representing the workmen of the great industries of the United States, and possibly of England.

THE United States Circuit Court of New York has just dealt a blow at lobbying, in a suit for recovery for services rendered in a certain case involving the right of possession of some tobacco held by the United States Government. The Court held that the services "partook of a character scarcely escaping what is denominated 'lobby service,'" and said: "Professional jobs that of necessity require personal appeals and private importunities to and with members of Government and solicitations of their favorable action are discountenanced by public policy and find little favor in the courts when remuneration therefor is sought by legal action." Which is alike sound in law and in morality.

MUCH surprise has been expressed over the likelihood that, in filling Judge MCCANDLESS' place, the appointee will be chosen outside of Allegheny county. The bench of the county is referred to, as capable of furnishing several gentlemen who would grace the United States District Court; and the Pittsburgh bar, as containing a dozen or more, any one of whom would make an excellent judge. This is all very true; but the county judges, willing as they might be to accept the dignity, could hardly afford to do so at the sacrifice of one-third of their present salaries. So with the leading members of our bar who have been spoken of in this connection. They cannot be expected to relinquish a lucrative business for a salary of $4,000 a year.

IT is not improbable that we may presently have a glut of silver, and that the auriferous bonanzaists of the Pacific slope may one day find it necessary to close their mines, in the same manner as the coal operators of the Schuylkill region have done, in order to limit production and maintain prices. Silver has become such a curse in San Francisco that it has fallen in a discount of three to five per cent. and is regarded as a nuisance. A meeting of San Francisco merchants has been held to consider what shall be done with the superfluous silver, and a committee has been appointed to report. This is the secret of Senator JONES' recent proposal that silver be made the unit of value and the basis of currency. Silver is his commodity, and he wants to make a market for it. This is why he is at present so "silvered o'er with the pale cast of thought."

THE Democratic leaders must feel like a lot of passengers on board a vessel with a box of dynamite among its cargo. The indications are that the Southern fire-eaters will bolt bodily from a luke-warm Northern Presidential nominee, while a sympathizer with treason will lose to the Republicans a large part of the vote of the Democratic soldiers of the North. BAYARD and THURMAN, two possible candidates, are at sword's point with each other, and neither will under any circumstances permit the elevation of his opponent. Senator EATON, of Connecticut, is aspiring to become prominent. KERNAN, of New York, is jealous of everybody, on account of TILDEN, who will be the choice of the New York Democracy, and HENDRICKS glides in and out among them with snakey subtlety, watching for his chance to spring—and so the mischief grows. Meanwhile the Republican party grows more and more harmonious and cohesive than ever.

AT a time when a great strike and lock-out seems to be impending in the iron trade of England, some figures contained in the British Board of Trade returns just published are of special interest. We collate them from the last letter of the London correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*. In imports there was last year a decrease of ten per cent. as compared with 1874. Nevertheless, the importation of food and various luxuries is reported to be steadily increasing in that country, a fact well worth noting. England is rapidly changing her national habits, not only among the middle classes, but also among the workingmen. At the same time the decrease in the total amount of exports awakens general apprehension. This decrease represents a falling off of 6½ per cent. during 1875 as compared with 1874, and of 12 per cent. as compared with 1873. Next to the total of cotton manufactures, which is given in the export list of 1874 at nearly £60,000,000, the total of exported iron and steel manufactures, including machinery and raw material, amounts in the same year to more than £41,000,000. It forms the second highest article in the list of exports. Hence it is easy to see what a great falling off must be expected during the present year if the strike and lock-out in the iron industry shall assume the proportions which it is feared it will.

THE New York Produce Exchange, one of the leading commercial bodies of that city, has been guilty of the extreme unwisdom of passing a resolution to impose a tax of fifty dollars upon each representative of the press admitted to its floor. The reporters, of course, have unanimously agreed not to pay it. What makes the matter worse, is the fact that the proposed assessment is coupled with a printed blank, which each commercial reporter is required to sign, binding him to adhere to whatever rules or regulations the Exchange may make in future. Conditions like this are, as the correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* says, wholly unheard of, and it is no wonder that the attempt to impose them is looked upon in the light of a studied affront to the entire metropolitan press. The *Bulletin* frees its mind in this outspoken manner:

"This is an attempt to limit the facilities of newspapers for procuring due information upon commercial transactions of vast magnitude, and a correct reporting of which is of great importance to the whole country, and we had supposed to the exchange in question also. It is an effort to put the press under restraints which may easily be used to subordinate it to private interests. From the spirit in which this action appears to have been conceived, it is to be accepted as an affront to the competency and character of the daily journals of this city."

We shall be greatly mistaken if this deliberate and arbitrary assault upon a profession which, there as elsewhere, has always done its utmost to serve trade faithfully, proves successful. We don't believe the press of New York, or any other city, is craven enough to permit any corporation or board of managers to dictate what its reporters shall or shall not do. The sooner the rule is rescinded, the better for those who adopted it.

THE DEMOCRATIC BETE NOIR.

The Bureau of Education, which the Democratic party is bent on abolishing, consists, aside from the Commissioner, of an authorized force of one chief clerk, one statistician, one translator, three clerks, four copyists, one messenger and one watchman. The correspondence of the office is very large. In 1875 replies to inquiries required 4,000 letters, in addition to which 3,500 acknowledgments were sent, and a single investigation required the writing of 8,000 letters, in addition to the current correspondence of the office. The translator of the office during the past year examined some 32,000 pages of foreign educational matter, and translated 500 printed pages in full, as well as numerous letters from different foreign countries, replies to which were written by him, at the dictation of the Commissioner. His work is a very important one in placing the thoughts and experience of the best foreign educators at the service of the educators of this country at the least possible expense. Another part of the work of the office is the compilation of an abstract of the reports of the different State and city superintendents of schools, and of other important educational works. From 50,000 to 60,000 printed pages of official educational reports, as well as a large number of manuscripts, were examined in the preparation of the 488 pages of abstracts contained in the last annual report. The number of educational institutions in correspondence with the Bureau of Education in 1870 was 831, and in 1875 the number had increased to 6,083. The annual report of the officer for 1870 contained 579 pages; that for 1874 contained 1,087 pages. The information contained in Commissioner EATON'S report is invaluable, and can be found in no other work. It contains statements of the sources from which the vast amount of information has been obtained, statistics in relation to education in foreign countries, abstracts of the official reports of the school officers of the different States and Territories and of the principal cities, the progress of education among the Indians, statistics in relation to normal, agricultural, commercial and business colleges, of the kindergarten, preparatory schools and colleges of art and science, law, medicine, dentistry, pharmacy and theology; summary of examinations for admission to the United States military and naval academies; degrees conferred by universities, colleges, scientific and other professional schools; statistics of institutions for the deaf, dumb and blind, of reform and industrial schools and of orphan asylums; facts concerning improvements in school furniture, apparatus and ventilation of school buildings, with statistics of libraries and museums of art and history. The library of the Bureau contains 4,500 bound volumes, 500 unbound volumes and about 15,000 pamphlets. The whole library is rich in foreign educational treatises and reports, and early American educational journals, together with a large number of the educational reports of the States, Territories and principal cities. Such an embarrassment of educational and intellectual riches is, to be sure, admirably calculated to confuse and confound the average Democratic mind; and this may possibly constitute the reason of the wrathful opposition of the Democratic House to the Bureau. It is axiomatic that ignorance is bane and that pabulum. If it could prevent the enlightenment of the masses, and remove the tax on whisky, the utmost limit of its statesmanship would be reached.

OUR Democratic contemporary makes a jeering reference to "the old time Radical carpet-bag victories in the South." What does that paper think of the new time White League victories in that section? TOOMBS openly boasts that the Democrats of Georgia usurped control of that State by bribery, fraud, terrorism and murder. The same atrocious tactics were successfully employed in Mississippi at the late election there; and here is what the Abbeville, S. C., *Medium* has to say of the Democratic plan to capture the Palmetto State in the ensuing campaign:

"The Democrats mean to carry the State at the next election; such was Leslie's dread warning to the Legislature last week in his speech on the Barnwell-Blackville question, and it is the truth. The people are becoming thoroughly aroused on the subject and are determined to succeed by fair or foul means. The next campaign will be short, sharp and decisive. Every white man will be expected to cast his vote. Those who stand back and take no part in the contest will be branded as traitors and cowards. *The State must be carried for the Democracy.* If the Radicals cannot be persuaded to give up the fight by fair means, we must contribute money to the success of the campaign, and, if need be, resort to another and more terrible appeal. The Democrats must carry the election at every hazard."

These things have but one meaning; which is, that the Southern wing of the Democratic party has resolved that if the Republicans of the South will not quietly and meekly submit to frauds upon the ballot-box, then, intimidation, riots and murder will be resorted to, until enough Republicans are deprived of their votes to give those States to the reactionists. The worst elements of the Democracy have organized throughout that quarter for a victory to be secured by fraud and force, and the *Post* makes haste to give them its moral encouragement and support.

PERSONAL.

Motley, the American historian, is to be especially honored by the city of Antwerp on the occasion of the Rubens centennial. His histories of the struggles for liberty in the Low Countries entitle him to this high honor.

For the amusement of some friends, the other day, Christol, the wrestler, seized with his teeth the bench on which a circle in which Bauer was seated, and gradually arose to an erect posture, holding chairand man with his iron jaw.

It is related of Senator Christiancy's young bride that when the aged Senator proposed she at once accepted, and returned an engagement ring to a suitor who had her promise of marriage in Georgia. Having done this, she urged the statesman to make no vexatious delays, inasmuch as she anticipated that the discarded Georgian might come and make trouble. How long will the orange flowers bloom?

Here is a new and characteristic story of George Washington, which has recently come to light: His personal friend, Gouverneur Morris, was about going to Europe, and Washington, along with several letters of introduction, gave him this charge: 'To buy him, at Paris, a flat gold watch; not the watch of a fool, or of a man who desires to make a show, but of which the interior consruction shall be extremely well cared for and the exterior air very simple."

A very touching incident occurred during the delivery of the Ferry eulogies in the House, the other day. General Garfield read a manuscript eulogy which the late Mr. Starkweather in his lifetime had prepared, and requested him to read it in case his own health should prevent his attendance. This time the eulogies were spoken. Mr. Garfield read this eulogy of a dead man upon the desk of colleague from the very spot where in 1859 Mr. Ferry delivered his famous speech against slavery. Thus did death and history touch each other.

The ruling passion. A citizen of Detroit, whose love of making money it had become generally known was his ruling passion was recently quite seriously ill, and his family feared fatal results. But happily he rallied. When he got able to be out one of his friends meeting him incidentally one day congratulated him on his improved physical condition, remarking: "The last time I saw you I had serious doubts whether I should ever see you alive again." "Yes," said the convalescent, "I myself thought at one time I should never rally. I was conscious of my condition, and made every preparation for death; I executed my will and got my life insured."

HOW A FARMER WAS CAUGHT.

He Chases a Trio of Chicken Thieves a Little Too Far—They Strip Him of Clothing, Gag Him and Bind his Hands—His Own Family Come Near to Shooting Him on His Return—Mistaken for a Ghost.

A correspondent writes as follows from East Pennsboro, Cumberland county, Pa., to the Mechanicsburg *Independent*:

Last night about ten o'clock Mr. Samuel Erb, near Oyster's mill, returned home, having been to church. He was surprised by hearing a noise among his chickens in the hennery. On looking for the cause he discovered three black men wringing the necks of his "Houdans," and putting them in a bag. The thieves, seeing they were discovered, ran from the building with their plunder, and Mr. Erb, calling his dog, gave chase. The rascals struck for a hedge of pawpaw bushes, about half a mile from the house, into which they darted with the dog at their heels. There they halted, and one of their number fired two shots at the dog when that animal turned tail and ran home. Mr. Erb would gladly have followed his dog, but a pistol was presented to his breast with the admonition that his stripped on his silence and submission. His money and watch were demanded, and reluctantly given. Mr. E. now expected to be let go but one of the scoundrels discussed the propriety, and concluded that they would take his clothing. Mr. Erb was compelled to take off his overcoat, coat, pants—in short he was stripped to his shirt and drawers. Even his hat and boots were taken. In order to prevent Mr. E. giving the alarm too soon, they gagged him, by passing his suspenders through his mouth and buckling them back of his head. His hands were tied on his back. He was then allowed to go home. The thieves also took their leave going toward Harrisburg. The feelings of Mr. Erb can be easier imagined than described, as he walked home through the keen air. But his troubles were not yet over; for at his gate he was met by the dog which had so cowardly deserted him; and though afraid of three black men with a pistol, he now gave unmistakable signs that he was not afraid of one *white* man with his arms pinioned. Failing to recognize his master, he kept barking and snapping through the pales at his legs. Mrs. Erb being aroused by the noise, looked out the window, and seeing this white figure dancing in the moonlight, thought it was a ghost, called her father—Mr. Henry O. Boozer, who was staying with her at the time—who came armed with the shot gun, and opening the door called off the dog. He then desired to know the mission of one in so strange an attire. Never was man more willing to speak, or more unable than Mr. Samuel Erb. So the only reply was a few nods of the head, accompanied by as many jumps with the fence. Mr. Boozer then brought his weapon to his shoulder, and taking aim at the supposed ghost, demanded it to speak immediately, or leave the premises. With this he accompanied the promise that a failure to comply would cause him to fire. Mr. Erb was now in a great dilemma. Speak he could not, for he stayed he would be shot, and if he went away he would freeze. In fact he was nearly frozen already. He turned to go, and as he did so, his wife saw his arms were tied on his back. Telling her father this, that gentleman called to him to come back; but kept the gun pointed, saying as long as there was no evidence of hostility, there need be no fear. Mr. Erb trembling-ly obeyed, and on drawing near was recognized and taken in and cared for. It was some time before Mr. Erb could give an account of what he suffered during the last hour. He says the robbers were white men in disguise, and thinks there is no possibility of detecting them.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Glendenning has made up his mind to pursue the study of law. No comment.

There is a promise of dropping the two cent postage on drop-letters to one cent.

Cheap intelligence. Of 1,711 newspapers issued in Great Britain, 808 are penny papers.

Suggestive. A lady named Devell is lecturing in New England on the "Art of Living Well."

An alarmed organ of the party inquires: "Will the Democratic voter think?" Why demand the impossible?

At the Centennial there will be represented alive all the fish of the great lakes, with all the varieties of the salmon family.

Chicago last year had five hundred and eleven fires, the total losses being $457,360, of which $217,150 was covered by insurance.

In Florida a cave of gigantic petrified warriors has been discovered. The discoverers were themselves petrified with astonishment.

Beecher says "the devil owns New York." That he has recently enlarged his domain so as to include Brooklyn is very evident.

The Democrats in Congress were compelled to get an Irishman to prepare their foreign financial legislation for them. Think of it!

The butchers of Philadelphia think it meat that they should make a grand characteristic parade on the first of May, in honor of the Centennial.

The Pope's health should now improve. The "Order of the American Union," of which so much was heard a month or two ago, has sunk out of sight.

Tuesday's great fire in New York destroyed a larger amount of valuable property than has been lost there from any similar cause since 1845.

Columbus, Ohio, wants a signal station, and offers the Agricultural College building as headquarters. The old probabilities are that the request will be granted.

The bounty mania run mad. The Minnesota Legislature has passed a joint resolution urging Congress to offer a bounty for the destruction of grasshoppers.

Are grasshoppers immortal? Recent experiments show that the young may be frozen and thawed several times without impairing their power to return to life.

Trapping on the frontier is said to be unusually poor this winter. All kinds of fur-bearing animals are unusually scarce, and even the most fertile-minded hunters complain.

One enthusiastic old gentleman rode sixty miles to hear Moody and Sankey on the night of their opening in New York, and went home after the exercises were over.

An omen. It is stated that a woman high in the confidence of Plymouth Church recently offered a certificate of *Christian Union* stock in payment for a dry goods bill.

The New York elevator companies which recently sought to increase their charges on grain have abandoned the effort, the receivers peremptorily refusing to pay the increase.

A Michigan surgeon, the other day, on dissecting an eight-months old baby, was amazed to find a half gallon of pus in it, and he is yet mewsing over the singular phenomenon.

Considerable preparation is being made by New York manufacturers in iron, brass, copper, tin and lead for a great show of inventive genius and mechanical skill at the Centennial.

Well said, and truly. "The best citizen is not one who is most tenacious of his political rights, but the one who is most faithful to his political duties." It is Professor Sumner's remark.

The returns permit a man to ride 105,000,000 miles on a Massachusetts railroad before sustaining any injury not due to his own carelessness, but they don't give him the requisite 1,692 years to do it in.

Good Mother Stewart, of Ohio, who is giving the English people an account of the origin, progress and results of the woman's whisky war in this country, does not advise a repetition there of the tactics used here.

The gold mines of Georgia are attracting considerable attention. A number of bills for the incorporation of gold-mining companies have been introduced into the Legislature. If plowshares were to receive more attention it would be a great deal better.

"Ginx's Baby" Jenkins catches it on all hands for his last book, "The Devil's Chain." It is a story designed to illustrate the evils of intemperance, but it is written in a flippant and hysterical style, quite beneath a man with any pretensions to literary skill.

A Nevada Rabbit Hunt.

[From the Silver State, January 19.]

Another grand rabbit hunt—the second of the season—came off last week in Grass Valley. John Guthrie, proprietor of the Sonoma ranch, having determined to rid the vicinity of the pests which destroyed acres of grain and vegetable for him last season, had provided ammunition and provisions for the attack on the enemy. Ten guns were mustered into service, and the hunt continued four days, in which time eight hundred and fifty-six rabbits were slaughtered. One hundred pounds of shot were fired during the crusade, and Guthrie is satisfied with the result. According to the record kept by the boys at the ranch more than three thousand rabbits have been killed in its immediate neighborhood since last July. They are tolerably well thinned out now, and hopes are entertained that their depredations will be less extensive next summer than last, when they devoured about sixty acres of barley, besides potatoes and other vegetables. They were as great a plague to farmers in many parts of the country last year as the grasshoppers in Kansas and Nebraska.

A Contrast Worthy Public Attention.

What is the effect of a drastic purgavive upon the constipated bowels and a dyspeptic stomach? The intestine is emptied so violently as to weaken and render it still more inactive, and the gastric juices vitiated by contact with an indigestible medicine, lose the chemical qualities which constitute them the only true solvents of the food. Results—aggravated constipation and chronic indigestion. What, on the other hand, are the effects of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters on the same organs. The bowels are moved, but without violence, and at the same time acquire healthful tone; the gastric secretions are stimulated and improved, and duly perform their part in the processes which eventuate in the nutrition of every part of the human structure. Results—a regular habit of body, sound digestion and vigor. Let the public draw its own conclusions from this contrast.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron

Gives tone to the stomach, improves the appetite and assists digestion; excites the bowels to healthy action, expelling all the foul humors that contaminate the blood, corrupt the secretions and offend the breath. It excites the liver to a healthy action and strengthens the nerves, imparting that glow to life that proceeds alone from perfect health. Thousands in all walks of life testify to the virtues of this excellent medicine in correcting the derangement of the digestive organs. Get the genuine. Sold only in $1 bottles. Ask for E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON, and take no other.

Dyspepsia. Dyspepsia. Dyspepsia.

E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON, a sure cure for this disease. It has been prescribed daily for many years in the practice of eminent physicians with unparalleled success. Symptoms are loss of appetite, wind and rising of food, dryness in mouth, headache, dizziness, sleepiness and low spirits. Get the genuine. Not sold in bulk, only $1 bottles. Do you want something to strengthen you, or a good appetite? Do you want to get rid of nervousness? Do you want energy, sleep well, or be cured of dyspepsia, kidney or liver disease? Try E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON. Every bottle guaranteed to do as recommended. Sold only in $1 bottles. Depot and office, 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Get the genuine. Sold by all druggists. Ask for E. F. Kunkel's, and take no other.

Tape Worm

Removed alive with head complete, in from two to three hours. No fee till removed, by E. F. Kunkel, 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia. See Pain and Stomach Worm also removed. Call and see; advice free, or send for circular. Ask your druggist for KUNKEL'S WORM SYRUP. Price, $1 per bottle.

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25 *Gross just received for Winter use. This Celebrated Soap contains one-third part of Sary's Pure Glycerine. Price, 3 Cakes, 50 Cents. Also, a large lot of Brecknell's Skin Soap, Low's, Lubin's, &c., all Direct Importation.*

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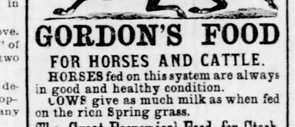

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HORSES fed on this system are always in good and healthy condition.

COWS give as much milk as when fed on the rich Spring grass.

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PITTSBURGH, August 30, 1875.

Dear Sir: We have been Gordon's Food for Horses and Cattle, and are pleased with its results, feeling satisfied that it is a good feed. We freely recommend its use, and shall continue to use it.

WM. LIVINGSTON,
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PITTSBURGH, August 30, 1875.

For the past six weeks we have fed our horses, twelve in number, with most satisfactory results, Gordon's Spice Food, and highly recommend its use to all who have the keeping of horses.

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S.S. CARRIER, Gen'l Agent.

The Firm of Excelsior Flint Glass Co.

Is this day dissolved by the withdrawal of Geo. R. Robertson and the estate of Wm. C. Robertson, deceased. The affairs of the firm up to this date will be settled by Geo. R. Robertson.

The business will be continued by the remaining partners under the same firm name as heretofore.

In withdrawing from the Excelsior Flint Glass Company, the undersigned begs to return his thanks to the trade for their liberal patronage in the past, and respectfully solicits its continuance to the new firm.

GEO. R. ROBERTSON.

Pittsburgh, February 7, 1876.

HO! FOR VIRGINIA!

Persons desiring a warmer climate would do well to call at the CENTRAL HOTEL and see Captain R. B. CHAFFIN, of the firm of Chaffin, Staples & Co., of Richmond, Virginia. This firm have a great many

VIRGINIA FARMS FOR SALE,

And a few desirable ones (owned by merchants and city men) which they will exchange for city property or near Pittsburgh.

Circulars and information furnished free to all who call between the hours of 7 and 9 A. M., or 5 and 10 P. M. Captain will be at the Central Hotel for several days.

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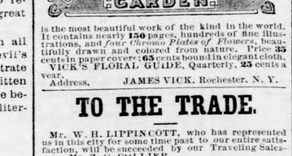

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JAS. KIRK & CO., Chicago.

February 1, 1876.

NOTICE.

I hereby give notice to all parties interested that I have no person collecting for me, and that I will not recognize the receipt of any person other than myself from this date.

MRS. A. S. CURRY,
Food and Groceries. Seventeenth ward.

Pittsburgh, January 28, 1876.

Insure with the Ætna of Hartford

59 FOURTH AVENUE.

ASSETS JAN. 1875 $6,497,275.94.

S.S. CARRIER, Agent.

PATENTS.

Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets, o Room 2, 16 Sixth street Pittsburgh. Send for circular.

INSURANCE STATEMENTS.

ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF THE

German American Insurance Company,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

PITTSBURGH, DECEMBER 31, 1875.

Capital paid in.....$100,000 00

ASSETS.

Bonds and mortgages.....$ 75,316 00
United States 5-20 Bonds.... 45,225 00
Bank stocks..... 3,300 00
Real estate at cost..... 2,550 00
Interest due and accrued.... 2,012 09
Premiums in course of collection..... 11,524 87
Personal property, office furniture, &c..... 1,109 71
Cash in bank..... 12,234 83
$ 155,372 41

RECEIPTS.

Premiums.....$ 81,401 15
Interest..... 11,628 19
Rents and other sources..... 984 29
Balance, January 1, 1875... 26,702 89
$ 120,416 52

DISBURSEMENTS.

Losses of 1874.....$ 1,528 12
Losses of 1875..... 16,968 18
$ 18,196 30
Return premiums..... 13,751 03
Reinsurance..... 2,257 72
Commissions..... 10,814 78
Salaries, taxes and all other expenses..... 14,041 27
Dividends..... 6,000 00
65,041 11
Balance January 1, 1876.....$ 55,372 41
Capital paid in..... 100,000 00
$ 155,372 41

Reinsurance reserve.....$ 35,357 70
Losses reported, not due.... 7,106 71
Other liabilities, rents, etc.... 725 00
Net surplus..... 12,203 00
$ 55,372 41

Amount of risks in force January 1, 1876..... $3,626,001 19

W. J. PATTERSON,
Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

BY JOHN D. BAILEY.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE

OF

South Side Property,

Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth Wards.

Friday Afternoon, February 25th, at 2 O'clock,

on the premises, Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets, Pittsburgh, South Side, will be sold by order of Paul Jones, Assignee of O. F. and Clifton Wharton, bankrupts, the following described Properties.

That desirable property in the Twenty-fifth ward, Pittsburgh, having a front of 72 feet on the south-erly side of Carson street, 120 feet west from Twenty-third street) and running back 120 feet to Carey alley, on which are erected, on Carson street, three two-story Brick Dwelling Houses, Nos. 2216, 2218 and 2220, and on Carey alley four two-story Frame Dwellings.

Also, that certain Lot in the Twenty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh, having a front of 48 feet on the northerly side of Mary street (60 feet west from Twentieth street) and having a depth of 60 feet, on which is erected two two-story Frame Houses, Nos. 1925 and 1927.

Also, that piece of ground in the Twenty-fifth ward, Pittsburgh, having a front of 24 feet on the southerly side of Sarah street (128 feet 7½ inches east from Twenty-fourth street) and running back 120 feet to Larkin's alley, on which is erected a two-story Brick Dwelling House, No. 2408. Sold free of all liens.

TERMS CASH.

JOHN D. BAILEY,
Auctioneer.

1, 8, 15, 22, 25, 24, 25

FOR SALE.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE

OF

REAL ESTATE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Assignee of the estate of JOHN SHEEDY, Bankrupt, will expose at Public Sale, on the premises,

ON TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1876,

AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M.,

The following described property, belonging to said Bankrupt, and clear of all encumbrances, to-wit:

LOT NO. 38.

In James Verner's Plan of Lots, as recorded in Plan Book vol. 3, pages 366 and 367, on which is erected a two-story FRAME BUSINESS HOUSE, &c., situate in the Ninth ward of the city of Allegheny, near Verner Station, on the P., Ft. W. and C. R. R.

TERMS—Three Hundred Dollars to be paid at time of sale; balance cash on confirmation of sale.

E. EDGAR GALBRETH, Assignee,
116 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

For Sale

AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

On THURSDAY, March 2nd, 1876, at 1 o'clock P. M., upon the premises, the "YOUNG'S MILLS PROPERTY," situate at Arbor, Columbiana county, Ohio, four miles south from Palestine Station, on Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad. Property consists of 27 44-100 acres of land, with dwelling house, barn, and other buildings, three stories and basement, with four run of stones. One water power SAW MILL, 32x50 feet, two stories, together with water rights for power for said mills. Also, one JEFFERSONVILLE SAW MILL, 30x80. The Mills do a good custom business. Saw Mill cut 166,000 feet of lumber the past year. In a good neighborhood, convenient to churches and schools. For terms, address

PETER Y. BROWN,
Executor of David Youn's Estate,
Arbor, Ohio, January 31, 1876. MWF

COAL PROPERTY FOR SALE

The finest vein of Coal in Kentucky (No. 9), 5 feet thick, on Pond river, three miles from railroad, just opened and all new, and now in operation and paying $ 3 per day. Also, 1,000 acres of Coal and 50 acres of land of fine Timber and 40 acres in cultivation. Tenant houses, &c. Will be sold on EASY TERMS to PEEBLES as such property, lying immediately on the Louisville and Paducah Railroad, and near the mouth of Green river, which is the most favorable point to all the South by river and railroad to market. Will sell the best Rock Bar ever Offered in such property and make the terms easy. Address

H. B. ESSELL,
358 Green street, Louisville, Ky.

FOR SALE,

Valuable Manufacturing Establishment.

The subscriber offers for sale at a bargain the valuable property situate on Main street, Allegheny, Pa., known as the

Keystone Nut and Bolt Works.

The Machinery and Tools are all in good order, and the Works are now in operation. Immediate possession given. Apply to

JAMES LOCKHART,
No. 44 South Diamond street, Allegheny.

FOR SALE.

Real Estate.

No. 99 BEECH STREET, ALLEGHENY, with in half square of the Parks; nearly new three-story Brick House, with all modern improvements. Lot 25x100, to 20 feet alley.

No. 928 PENN AVENUE; modern built three story Brick, ten rooms; lot 24x100 to paved alley. Can be adapted to business purposes at small cost. Terms easy.

No. 47 BEECH STREET, ALLEGHENY, near the Parks. Finely finished Brick, ten rooms, marble mantels, bath room, fixtures, and everything complete; lot 30x100 to Buttercup alley.

No. 8 SNYDER STREET, Pleasant Valley, Allegheny. Nearly new Frame House, six rooms and finished attic; large lot. Great bargain and chance. Small cash payment required; balance long time.

FAIR LIBERTY, Elegant Building Lot near Highland avenue, $41.07 feet. Will be sold very low for cash.

F. L. STEPHENSON

Broker and Notary Public,

No. 16 Sixth (late St. Clair) street, Pittsburgh.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT OR SALE

New Two-Story Frame House,

With Hay Window, containing 6 Rooms, Vestibule and Hall; Water in Kitchen; Lot 45x200, with Grapevines, &c.; located on Grandview avenue, Mount Washington, thirty-fifth ward, commanding the finest view in the city.

Terms easy. Inquire at the

COMMERCIAL OFFICE.

LEGAL.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS testamentary having been granted to the undersigned upon the estate of JULIUS DROCOURT, deceased, late of Pittsburgh, Allegheny county, Pa., all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present the same for settlement to

A. R. DROCOURT, Executor,
26 and 28 Sixth street, Pittsburgh.
Pittsburgh, January 24, 1876.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR IRON.

ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL, ILL., January 29, 1876.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED for furnish, delivered at this Arsenal, the following:

30,000 lbs. of 12-inch Wrought Iron I Beams,
83,000 lbs. of 7-inch Wrought Iron Deck Beams,
163,000 lbs. of 4-inch Wrought Iron I Beams,
20,000 lbs. of T Iron from 2½-inch x 3½-inch to 2½-inch x 5½-inch.
56,000 lbs. of Round Bar Iron from ⅝-inch to 2½-inch diameter.
38,000 lbs. of Flat and Square Bar Iron, various sizes.

The name of manufacture of the Iron must be stated. The Beams will be subject to inspection and test, and will be required to possess the stiffness and strength due to them by the published charts of the manufacturer.

The Flat and Round Iron is required to be of best quality, highly refined iron; to give an ultimate tensile strength of not less than 51,000 pounds per square inch, and to bear a tensile strain of 42,000 pounds per square inch, without permanent set, and will be thoroughly tested as above, and by bending, welding, &c.

Bids for any other than the high grade of Iron required will not be considered.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Iron," and will be opened at 10 A. M., MARCH 10, 1876.

The right to reject any and all bids not deemed satisfactory is reserved.

For full bill of Iron, specifications for quality and other information, apply to the undersigned.

D. W. FLAGLER, Major of Ordnance.

For Sale.

WHEELBARROWS,

For Railroad Contractors, Brick Makers, Stone Masons, Stores and Gardeners, manufactured in large numbers, and for sale cheap, at

Duquesne Wagon Works,

Corner Craig street and Allegheny river, two squares below Suspension Bridge.

F C. COLEMAN & SON.

DRY GOODS.

1876.

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S

Nos. 165, 167 and 169 Fed

New and Beautiful Assortment of

DRESS GOODS!

AT THE LOW

At 12½ cents,
New Choice Dark Dress Go

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, February 10, 1876.

The readers of the COMMERCIAL will remember that in 1877 we discussed at length in these columns the question of the liability of collecting banks on the surrender of bills of lading attached to drafts sent them in the regular course of their business. This discussion was brought out by the decisions of the lower courts in the Memphis cotton case and the Milwaukee grain case. In the former case the Court held that the collecting bank was liable for surrendering bills of lading attached to time drafts upon acceptance, even without instructions to hold. This has been overruled by the United States Supreme Court, and the law settled that it is the duty of the collecting bank to surrender bills of lading upon acceptance of time drafts, unless orders are given to hold. The Court says: "By transmission of the draft with bill of lading attached to the agent, he is instructed to collect the money mentioned in the draft, not to collect the bill of lading. The agent is, therefore, authorized to do all which is necessary to obtaining such acceptance. As the drawee is not bound to accept without the surrender to him of the consigned property or of the bill of lading, it is the duty of the agent to make that surrender, and if he fails to perform his duty, and in consequence thereof acceptance be refused, the drawer and indorsers of the draft are discharged."

The latter decides that where an order to deliver the bills of lading only on payment of the attached drafts, the agent or collecting bank is bound to obey that order, and if he disregards it, he makes him self responsible to the consignors. The Court goes further and decides that an innocent party who purchases goods represented by such bill of lading cannot obtain a legal title to the same and must deliver them to the proper owner on demand, although they have given *full* value. The language of the Court is, "The defendants could acquire no title, or even lien, from a tortious possessor. However innocent they may have been, they could not obtain ownership of the wheat from any other than the owners. The owner of personal property cannot be divested of his ownership without his consent, except by process of law. However unfortunate their case may be, they cannot be relieved by casting the loss upon the plaintiffs, who are at least equally innocent with themselves."

These two decisions cover the whole ground and will protect any collecting bank that bear them in mind. The latter one seems to bear hardly on innocent purchasers of goods from parties having no legal title, but the loss in such cases must fall somewhere, and should not be on the legal owner who is not in fault. Such is the decision of the court of last resort and must be considered the law—unless they order a "reargument" and issue a writ of *certiorari* to bring back the records.

—The local money market continues easy, with money abundant and the demand for loans of good character light.

We note the following quotations made on the Philadelphia stock board: Pittsburgh 4's, 69; 7's, 108¾; Allegheny Valley Railroad 7:30's, 98¾; 7's, 95; incomes, 58; Pan Handle 7's, 83½; Northern Pacifics, 20.

—This year is leap year, and February will necessarily be given twenty-nine days, and as we supposed would be the case, correspondents have commenced making inquiries as to computing the added day as a legal day, and whether it is to be treated in the count the same as any other day. If so, whether it is because of local custom, or general custom, or common law, or state enactment. In Indiana it is said that the 29th of February must be treated as no day, and that paper dated November 26, at three months' time, matured February 26, March 1. The *Journal of Commerce*, anticipating this numerous class of anxious inquirers, says there is ample authority for recognizing the 29th of February when it occurs in the calendar, precisely the same as any other day of the month. There is the same obligation, no less or more, to give twenty-nine days to February in 1876 as there was to give twenty-eight days in the year just closed. All the text books confirm this judgment. Story on Promissory Notes, Sec. 218, says: "Suppose a note dated the 28th, 29th, 30th or 31st day of January payable in one month; on what day will it become due? The true answer will be, on the 28th of February, if the year is not leap-year, and if it be, then on the 29th day of February, and grace is to be calculated thereon from and after the 28th or 29th day of February, according as the case may be. If a note is dated on the 29th of February in a bissextile year, payable in one month, it will become due in like manner on the 29th day of March, and, with grace, on the 1st of April." Of course, in calculating interest, the 29th of February, when it occurs, has the same right to be included as the 28th or any other day of the month.

OFFICE OF TRASK & STONE,
BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 7 NEW STREET,
PITTSBURGH, February 9, 1876.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The stock market has been weak during the day, and prices are from ½ to 1¼ per cent lower than at the close of business yesterday.

Lake shore sold at 66 before the first call this forenoon, but under very free offerings from one or two of the clique brokers it sold down to 64¾. There is some fear that the directors of this road will determine to pool their earnings with the Canada Southern and Michigan Central, and this is assigned as the reason why the Lake Shore and Michigan Central roads, which was also reflected in the case of the stock of the latter road by a fall in its price from 69¾ to 69¼ on comparatively small sales.

Pacific Mail has been rather steadier between 35¾and 35¾, and it is rumored that a basis of settlement has been submitted to the Panama Railroad Company, which may end their present difficulties. We merely give this for what it is worth, but we cannot venture our opinion as to the correctness of the rumor.

Hannibal and St. Joseph was severely depressed to-day, and has lost many of its recent friends.

We can see no reason to change our recently expressed views in regard to our market, and at every recovery in prices we think it will pay to sell stock. Money is easy at 4@6 per cent. on call.

Yours truly,
TRASK & STONE.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

February 10 1876.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.
Gold	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	112¼
U. S. 6's 1881, coup.	122½	122⅝	122¾	
5-20's 1865, reg.	120½	120½	120½	
5-20's, 1865, new	119⅝	119½	119¾	
5-20's, 1867, coupons	120½	120½	120½	
5-20's, 1867, reg.	121¼	121¼	121¼	
5-20's, 1868	116¾	116¾	116¾	
10-40's, coupons	120	120	120	
Currency 6's	125½	125½	125½	
New 5 per cents	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝	
Western Union Tel.	97¾	97¾	97¾	
Quicksilver	16¾	16¾	17¼	
Pacific Mail	35¾	35¾	35¾	
Adams Express	109¾	109¾		
Wells-Fargo Express	93	93		
American Express	63½	63½		
United States Express	68¾	68¾		
New York Central	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	113¼
Erie	16¾	16½	16¾	16¾
Michigan Central	90	90		
Michigan Southern	65¾	65¾	65¾	66¼
Illinois Central				
Cleveland & Pitts	94¼	95	95¼	95¼
Chicago & Alton	93	93	93	93
Do. preferred	121½	121½	121½	121½
Rock Island	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾
St. Paul	43	43	43	43¼
Do. preferred	78¾	78¾	78¾	79¼
Wabash, common	5¾	6	6	6
Do. preferred	19½	19½	19½	20
Ohio and Mississippi	21¾	21¾	22	22
Union Pacific				37¾
Harlem	138¾	138¾		
Hannibal and St. Jos.	18½	19	19	19¼
Atlantic & Pac. pref.		35	35	35¼
Iron Mountain				
C. C. & I. C.	4¼			5
Missouri Pacific				14
South Carolinas, 6s		37½		40
South Carolinas, 7s		102½		103
Missouri 6's				

—The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	....	....	51½
Reading	....	....	20¾
United Co's of N. J.	140	....	
Oil Creek	....	....	14½
Lehigh Valley	....	....	61¾
Allegheny Valley	98¾	....	97
Central Transp'n	....	....	47
N. C. & St. L.	....	....	16
Northern Pacific bonds	....	....	21¾

(By Associated Press.)
Gold Closed at 112¾.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, February 10.—Money closed at 3 @5 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4@6 per cent. Customs receipts $197,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $245,000. Clearings $17,000,000. Sterling dull at 485¾@489¼.

GOLD.

Gold steady at 112¾. Carrying rates 2 to 3½ per cent.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds active and higher. Railroad bonds strong at higher prices. State securities quiet. Stocks opened firm and advanced, but afterward became weak and declined. The widest fluctuation was in St. Paul, Northwestern and Lake Shore. Express stocks were strong. Towards the close the market was strong and higher, especially for Western shares. St. Paul common advanced to 43 and preferred to 79¾. There is some talk about a proposed dividend on preferred being paid in cash instead of bonds. Northwestern rose to 42¾ for common and to 69¾ for preferred, closing at these figures. Lake Shore advanced to 66¾. Ohio and Mississippi to 22¾. New York Central to 113¼. Union Pacific to 92. Rock Island to 109¼. Pacific Mail to 35¼. Western Union to 77½ and Michigan Central to 93¾. Harlem was 140 for common and 140 for preferred. New Jersey Central and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western were exceptionally weak, the former declining to 107¾ and the latter to 117¾. This decline is probably due to the coal failures or the strike. Transactions, 100,000 shares, of which 4,000 were Pacific Mail, 15,000 Western Union, 10,000 Northwestern, 13,000 St. Paul, 5,000 Lake Shore and 6,000 Ohio and Mississippi. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.			
W. U. Telegraph	77½	Do. preferred	79¾
Pacific Mail	35¾	Toledo & Wabash	57
Adams Express	96	Do preferred	
Wells-Fargo Ex	89	Fort Wayne	101
American Ex	62	Terre Haute	6¾
U. S. Express	68	Do. preferred	22
New York Central	112¾	Indiana Central	5¾
Erie	16¾	Chicago & Alton	104
Do. preferred	35¾	Do. preferred	109½
Harlem	137¼	Ohio & Mississippi	21¾
Do. preferred	134	Delaware & Lack.	117¾
Mich. Central	90½	Burling'n & Quincy	119¾
Lake Shore	66¾	Hannibal & St. Joe	19¾
Illinois Central	94	Atlantic & Pac.	35¾
Clev. & Pitts	95	Union Pacific stock	88¾
Northwestern	42¾	Con. Pac. bonds	103½
Do. preferred	69¾	Union Pac. bonds	104¾
N. J. Central	108¾	Mariposa	8
Rock Island	109¼	Panama	130
St. Paul	43	Missouri Pacific	13¾

GOVERN MENTS.			
U. S. coupons, 1881	122¾	10-40's registered	117¾
5-20's, 1865	120½	10-40's coupons	120¾
5-20's, 1865, new	119¾	New 5's	117¼
5-20's, 1867	121¾	Currency 6's	125¾
5-20's, 1868	116¾		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	44	Virginia, old	38
Tennessee, new	42¾	Missouri 6's	102½
Virginia, new	39¼		

LONDON, February 10, 5 P. M.—Consols 93 3-16. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 105¾; do 1867, 103¾; 10-40's, 108¼; new 5's, 106. Railroad securities—New York Central 102¾; Erie 15¾; do preferred 32.

PARIS, February 10.—Rentes 68 francs 25 centimes.

FRANKFORT, February 10.—United States bonds—New 5's 103½.

NEW ORLEANS, February 10.—Gold 112¾. Sight ¼ premium. Sterling—Bank 5.09@5.10.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, February 10, 1876.

Trade continues to move along slowly presenting nothing of special importance. The weather has been unfavorable which has no doubt interfered with outside business. The receipts of produce could not be called large, still they are on the increase. Oats are coming in more freely with a fair supply on the market. Below will be found a carefully corrected review of our markets.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last:

Flour, bbls	895	Cheese, bxs	47
Corn, bus	1,525	Wheat, bus	2,420
Rye, bus	172	Oats, bus	6,075
Butter, pkgs	168	Bacon, pcs	6,450
Bacon, lbs	35	Potatoes, bush	1,855
Hay, bales	260		

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The market was a quiet one, dealers manifesting but little anxiety about operating. Prices generally unchanged. Most descriptions are held firmly, particularly prime red Western wheat, also amber and white, which are very scarce and can only be obtained at former prices. We quote new shelled at 84@86c for good yellow; new ear 48@ 50c for mixed; 50@52c for choice yellow; old shelled in elevator is held at 62@63c. Oats were steady at about former quotations. We quote mixed Pennsylvania and Ohio at 40@41c; white do at 42@44c; Western white 42@44c. Barley—None coming; demand is held at $1 30@1 35 ₱ bushel; choice coming at $1 45@1 50; common to prime $1 00@1 10; low grades nominal at 90c@ $1 00. Rye quiet with a sale at 82c, held at 80@ 82c ₱ bushel. Jobbing sales were made at the usual advance.

FLOUR—We have to report a firm market and a good trade demanded. We quote as follows: From mills, No. 1 white wheat flour $7 25 ₱ bbl; No. 1 amber do $7 25; red wheat flour $6 75@7 00; in sacks 50c off ₱ bbl. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers for standard brands of flours are steady as follows: Choice brands of winter wheat flour $7 00@7 75; white wheat $7 50@7 75; Wisconsin is quoted at $6 00@6 25; Minnesota $6 50@6 75; fancy St. Louis $8 25@8 50; choice patents $8 50@9 00; red winter wheat flour is active at $7 00@7 25; Graham flour $7 50@7 75; self raising flour, in 6 ₱ packages, $1 25 ₱ dozen; buckwheat cornmeal 80c per ₱ bushel; oatmeal $6 25 ₱ bbl; Rogers $3 50. Rye flour $5 00@5 25 ₱ bbl. Buckwheat flour 2½@2¾c ₱ ₱.

HAY—We can report a good local demand. Prices are firm but unchanged We quote upland prairie $12 00@14 00 ₱ ton; timothy $17 00@ 19 00; loose from wagon $17 00@22 00 ₱ ton as per quality and condition.

STRAW—Wheat and rye straw is held at $9 00@10 00 ₱ ton, baled.

MILL FEED—The firmness we have before noted continues. The receipts for some days have been light. Bran is quoted at $15 00@16 00 ₱ ton. Shorts and seconds $16 00@18 00; middlings and chopped feed $20 00@24 00. Oil meal $40 00@43 00 ₱ ton.

ASHES—The market was not very active. The current rates are: Soda ash, common, 3@3½c; refined do 3¾@4c; nitre 4c; pearl 7½c; potash 7c; manganese 6½c; arsenic 5@5½c; flour spar 2@2½c ₱ ₱.

Country Produce.

APPLES—As noted in our last there was an increased demand with a firm feeling on the part of bblders. We continue to quote choice lots at $3 75@4 00 per barrel; fair to medium $2 25@3 00 per barrel.

APPLE BUTTER—We can report a steady trade demand for choice descriptions with sales in a regular way at 6½@7c per gallon.

BEANS—We have to report a very dull market, with more sellers than buyers. We quote small white navy at $1 20@1 30 per bushel; mixed are too uncertain to quote.

BEESWAX—The demand was only moderate and sales were limited. We quote at 29@30c per pound.

BUTTER—The receipts have largely increased, whilst the demand has fallen off. Buyers are taking hold very sparingly. They don't seem to have any faith in present prices being maintained. The rates for the former were 27@28c, some fancy lots being held at 30c; prime 25@26c; good 19@22c.

CIDER—The receipts have fallen off. The market was firmer without any quotable change. We quote nominally at $7 00@7 00 as to quality and size of barrel.

CRANBERRIES—The market was not an active one. Prices are nominal at $11 00@12 00 per barrel, as per quality and condition.

CHEESE—The firmness we have before noted continues. The better grades find ready purchasers at curren rates. Stocks in first hands are small. We quote New York factory 14½@15c; New York do 14@14½c; Ohio Sweitzer 13½@14c; Limberger 14@16c ₱ ₱.

DRIED FRUITS—We have to report a dull market, with more sellers than buyers. Apples—Prime bright quarter-cut sliced, 10@11c. Peaches—Halves 12@13c; peeled 19@21c. Blackberries 16c. Huckleberries 15@20c. Raspberries 30@32c. Cherries, pitted, 25@26c; unpitted 6@8c per ₱.

EGGS—The market continues an ample supply. Prices are somewhat easier but not quotable lower. Fresh sell at 18@19c ₱ dozen.

HONEY—The supply is ample for the demand. We quote nominally at $3 75@4 00 ₱ barrel.

HOMINY—New domestic honey is steady at 25 @26c ₱ pound. February 9, 1876.

HORS—In sluggish demand for present use only. Prices are unchanged. The October 1876's rate at 15@22c ₱ ₱, while mediums have no fixed value. Prices are very uncertain.

HOPS—Market is ample supply. We quote nominally at 10½@11c ₱ ₱. The demand has been limited for some days; the season is drawing to a close.

NUTS—The market was devoid of animation. Dealers were purchasing sparingly, merely to meet present wants. We quote as follows: Peanuts are in fair request at easy prices: prime white Tennessee nuts rule at 6@6½c, according to quality; Virginia 7½@8c; shellbarks are easy at $1 25@1 30 ₱ bushel; walnuts depressed at 75@80c ₱ bushel; hazel nuts $3 50@4 00 per bushel.

POTATOES—As we have before remarked, the market contains an abundant supply. Prices are weak and unsatisfactory to holders. We quote on the track by the car load at 30@35c from store in a jobbing way the usual advance was obtained.

POULTRY—The offerings have been light for some days, with a limited demand. So far, however, as prices are concerned we have no change to report. Dressed chickens 12@13c ₱ ₱; turkeys, 14@15c ₱ ₱.; live chickens, by the coop, 65@70c per pair.

TALLOW—We quote chandlers, city rendered, 6½@6¾c ₱ ₱.; country rendered 5½@6c ₱ ₱.

VEGETABLES—Onions are in large stock and slow. We quote at $1 25@1 50 ₱ bushel. Dried green peas are quoted at $1 60@1 75 ₱ bushel. Turnips 35@45c ₱ bushel. Beets 45@50c ₱ bushel. Parsnips 60@75c ₱ bushel.

APPLES—In good supply. We quote city brands at $3 00 ₱ barrel to the trade, and $9 00 to the country; N. Y. at $10 00; Indiana at $11 00; also in barrel in proportion.

DESSERT FRUITS—The season is drawing to a close. We hear of an occasional sale at 8@8½c ₱ ₱.

RAGS—Market steady. We note sales in a regular way at 3c for good washed.

SEEDS—We have to report a quiet market. A movement is looked for from 1877 crop. We quote nominally timothy $2 75@3 00 ₱ bushel; clover seed $6@7 ₱ ₱.

VINEGAR—Market well supplied. We quote country stock 15@20c ₱ gallon; best city make 25c. No 20 and 25c ₱ gallon with jug returned.

WINDOW GLASS—The following is a new list that has just been issued by our manufacturers. As will be observed the general rates are materially lower than the old one, and ought to increase our glass trade largely. The discounts have also been reduced accordingly. We now quote at 40c and 10c off Pittsburgh list.

PER BOX OF FIFTY FEET—SINGLE STRENGTH.

	24 Quality.	1st Quality.	Dbl. st'h.
6 by 8 to 7 by 9	$3 75	$ 4 75	$ 6 00
8 by 10 to 10 by 12	4 25	5 50	7 00
9 by 11 to 10 by 12	4 60	5 90	7 25
10 by 12 to 10 by 14	4 60	5 90	7 25
9 by 16 to 12 by 17	4 75	6 25	8 00
12 by 18 to 12 by 20		5 50	7 00
11 by 20 to 18 by 22		6 00	9 50
15 by 20 to 16 by 24		6 00	10 00
15 by 24 to 16 by 30		7 00	11 25
16 by 24 to 24 by 30		7 00	11 25
26 by 28 to 24 by 36		8 00	14 00
26 by 30 to 24 by 40		8 00	14 00
26 by 32 to 30 by 40		9 00	15 00
26 by 36 to 30 by 44			16 00
26 by 40 to 30 by 50			18 00
26 by 44 to 30 by 54			20 00
26 by 48 to 30 by 60			22 00
26 by 54 to 30 by 66			24 00
26 by 58 to 33 by 60			26 00
26 by 60 to 33 by 66			28 00

All sizes over 52 inches in length, and not making 84 united inches, will be charged in 24 united inches bracket.

CORDAGE AND ROPE—The demand was fair. Prices are as follows:

MANILLA ROPE.

	Per pound.
¼ inch diameter and upward	14¾c
⅜ inch diameter and upward	13¾c
½ and 5-16 inch diameter	13½c
Tarred rope and lath yarn	11½c
Hay, straw and feather twine	15¾c

OIL WELL DRILLING CABLES.

Hawser laid	14¾c
Hawser laid with rope yarns	14¾c
Sand pump rope	14¾c

SISAL ROPE.

½ inch diameter and upward	11¾c
⅜ inch diameter and upward	12¾c
¼ and 5-16 inch diameter	12¾c
Tarred rope and lath yarn	12¾c
Hay, spike and feather twine	11¾c

CANVAS AND GOODS—The following are the current rates:

2 ₱ Bartlett pears	$0 00	2 ₱ blackberries	$2 50
2 ₱ common pears	2 00	2 ₱ blueberries	2 00
2 ₱ pineapple	2 00	2 ₱ white cherries	2 75
2 ₱ quinces	1 40	2 ₱ red cherries	2 00
2 ₱ peaches	2 75	2 ₱ damsons pitted	2 50
2 ₱ strawberries	2 00	2 ₱ green gages	3 00
2 ₱ raspberries	2 00	2 ₱ egg plums	2 00
2 ₱ string beans	1 50	2 ₱ damson plums	2 50
2 ₱ Winslow's corn	2 00	2 ₱ peaches	1 75
2 ₱ tomatoes	1 65	3 ₱ pie peaches	1 60
3 ₱ tomatoes	1 65	3 ₱ pie peaches	1 60

FOREIGN FRUITS—Are in fair demand. Prices, however, are without change. We quote as follows: Raisins—Layers, new, ₱ box, $2 25; London layers do $4 50; Valentias, new, 11¾@12c ₱ ₱; Sultanas 18c. Dates 8½@9c ₱ ₱. Currants 8½c. Citron 30c. Figs 15@20c. Almonds—Languedoc 25c; do shelled 32c; do Princess 37c; do Jordan 50c; do Ivica 22c. Walnuts—Naples 20c; Marbot 17c; Sicily filberts 15c. Smyrna figs 18@20c. Brazil nuts 10c. Maccaroni 15@18c. Tapioca 10c. Lemons—Messina, ₱ box, $7 00. Cocoanuts $4 00 per hundred.

WOODEN WARE—The following are the present rates:

No. 1 tubs ₱ dozen	$7 50	No. 2 tubs ₱ dozen	6 50
No. 3 tubs ₱ dozen	5 50	No. 2 hoop pails ₱ dozen	2 00
2-hoop pails ₱ dozen	1 70	3-hoop pails ₱ dozen	1 95
Glove washboard ₱ dozen (patented)	2 75	No. 3 clothes pins ₱ gross	75
I. X. L. washboards ₱ dozen	1 70	Iron City washboards ₱ dozen	2 00

HUMAN—Dealers report a dull market. The prospect, however, for an early improvement is favorable.

Green salted cows | 7@ 7½c
Green salted steers, light | 8@ 8½c
Green salted steers, heavy | 9@ 9½c
Green salted calf | 10@12 c
Green butcher cows | 6 c
Green butcher steers, light | 7 c
Green butcher steers, heavy | 8 c
Green butcher calf | 10 c

LEATHER—We have nothing new to report in regard to this article. The demand is slowly improving, whilst activity is looked for before the close of the present month. It will be seen by the following, prices continue to rule low. We quote as follows:

Oak sole, country	$ 33@	36	
Oak sole, city	36@	40	
Red sole, B. A. heavy and mid	29@	32	
Red sole, Oronoco	26@	28	
Red sole, good dgd	25@	28	
Oak, rough	37@	40	
Harness, city oak	32@	34	
Harness, country	32@	34	
Harness, No. 2 and common	30@	32	
Fair skirting	40@	43	
Fair bridle, ₱ doz	60 00@	70 00	
Belt leather	43@	45	
Finished calf	90@	1 25	
Finished upper, ₱ foot	18@	22	
Finished kips	50@	90	

LUMBER—The market continues an abundant supply. Prices for some time past have ruled low. The present rate are as follows:

Flooring, No. 1 per M	$25 00
Flooring, No. 2	21 00
Best No. 1 16-inch shingles	4 75
Molded weatherboard per M	30 00
Common surfaced boards	20 00
Barn boards	20 00
Sheeting boards	20 00

Moldings ½c per running square per running foot.

Inside shutters, inch thick, 20c per square foot.

Window frames and sash from $2 50 to $3 50 per window.

Four panned doors from $2 50 to $3 50 each.

Petroleum.

February 11.—The oil market yesterday in the oil regions was exceedingly dull and inactive, buyers and sellers being apart in their views. A few sales were made in the morning at $1 82½ for Conduit, United and Union. About noon there was a better feeling for a short time, advancing to $1 86¾ bid; afterwards declined to $1 85 and remained at that figure during the balance of the day. The sales for the former were 27@28c, some fancy lots being held at 30c; prime 25@25c; good 19@22c.

CIDER—The receipts have fallen off. The market was firmer without any quotable change. We quote nominality at $7 00@7 00 as to quality and size of barrel.

CRANBERRIES—The market was not an active one. Prices are nominal at $11 00@12 00 per barrel, as per quality and condition.

CHEESE—The firmness we have before noted continues. The better grades find ready purchasers at curren rates. Stocks in first hands are small. We quote New York factory 14½@15c; New York do 14@14½c; Ohio Sweitzer 13½@14c; Limberger 14@16c ₱ ₱.

DRIED FRUITS—We have to report a dull market, with more sellers than buyers. Apples—Prime bright quarter-cut sliced, 10@11c. Peaches—Halves 12@13c; peeled 19@21c. Blackberries 16c. Huckleberries 15@20c. Raspberries 30@32c. Cherries, pitted, 25@26c; unpitted 6@8c per ₱.

EGGS—The market continues an ample supply. Prices are somewhat easier but not quotable lower. Fresh sell at 18@19c ₱ dozen.

HONEY—The supply is ample for the demand. We quote nominally at $3 75@4 00 ₱ barrel.

HOMINY—New domestic honey is steady at 25 @26c ₱ pound. February 9, 1876.

HORS—In sluggish demand for present use only. Prices are unchanged. The October 1876's rate at 15@22c ₱ ₱, while mediums have no fixed value. Prices are very uncertain.

HOPS—Market is ample supply. We quote nominally at 10½@11c ₱ ₱. The demand has been limited for some days; the season is drawing to a close.

NUTS—The market was devoid of animation. Dealers were purchasing sparingly, merely to meet present wants. We quote as follows: Peanuts are in fair request at easy prices: prime white Tennessee nuts rule at 6@6½c, according to quality; Virginia 7½@8c; shellbarks are easy at $1 25@1 30 ₱ bushel; walnuts depressed at 75@80c ₱ bushel; hazel nuts $3 50@4 00 per bushel.

POTATOES—As we have before remarked, the market contains an abundant supply. Prices are weak and unsatisfactory to holders. We quote on the track by the car load at 30@35c from store in a jobbing way the usual advance was obtained.

POULTRY—The offerings have been light for some days, with a limited demand. So far, however, as prices are concerned we have no change to report. Dressed chickens 12@13c ₱ ₱; turkeys, 14@15c ₱ ₱.; live chickens, by the coop, 65@70c per pair.

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Fair skirting	40@	43	
Fair bridle, ₱ doz	60 00@	70 00	
Belt leather	43@	45	

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., February 10, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	WIND. Force.	Weath.
7 A. M.	30.065	46	85	.....	Calm.	Cloudy
2 P. M.	29.964	54	79	S. E.	Gentle	Cloudy
9 P. M.	29.899	58	75	S. E.	Gentle	Cloudy

Mean barometer....29.942 Highest thermom....59
Mean thermom.....45 Lowest thermom.....45

Beaver College

and Musical Institute, middle of winter session 14th. R. T. TAYLOR.

Pittsburgh Female College.

Next term commences February 4th. Send for catalogue to Rev. I. C. Pershing, D. D., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dr. Hunter

Devotes special attention to diseases of the throat, lungs and ears. Office, No. 178 Fourth avenue, near Grant street. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. FWTU

Police Changes.

Joseph S. Cupples, of Mayor McCarthy's detective force, was yesterday relieved and Charles McGovern was appointed to the vacancy. Mr. McGovern has for some time occupied the corner at Smithfield street and Fourth avenue.

Thanks to the Troubadours.

The managers of the Ladies' Depository tender their profound acknowledgment of the young gentlemen of the Troubadours for their very successful entertainment in behalf of the Depository. The sum of $626 69 has been received as the proceeds of this entertainment.

Pittsburgh and Castle Shannon Railroad Company.

The stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Castle Shannon Railroad Company will hold a meeting at Room 20, third floor, Germania Bank building, Wood street, on Friday evening, February 11th, at half-past seven o'clock P. M. Turn out stockholders and act for your interests. A NUMBER OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Fire In Etna Borough.

On Wednesday morning at one o'clock a tavern, situated on the line of the Butler plank road, within the limits of the borough of Etna, was totally destroyed by fire. The house was owned by Louis Clouse, and occupied by Michael Walter. There was an insurance of $400 on the house, and $500 on the liquors and furniture, the former being in the German Mutual Insurance Company.

Toledo Industrial School.

They have a kind of industrial school at Toledo, Ohio, of which the *Blade* speaks as follows: This excellent institution has been in active operation since early autumn, and through its instrumentality many destitute and otherwise neglected children are being improvident, idle, vicious or unfortunate parents, are being saved from lives of vice and idleness, and returned to society as useful and industrious citizens. A day nursery is also connected with the institution, where infants or children of mothers who are compelled to leave home to labor, are taken care of and properly cared for. All the pupils are provided with a daily dinner. Clothing is also furnished when necessary and such children as are found to be sufficiently advanced, are desire to attend the public schools are sent out for that purpose. The industrial school is located opposite the Raymond School of Design, and all interested in the improvement of the poor and neglected children of Toledo, who can not be reached in any other manner, are invited to visit the institution and inspect its workings.

The Poisoning Cases.

The facts, as far as known, of the recent attempt to poison J. Ridgley, a colored man confined in the county jail, together with the alleged poisoning of Mrs. Wilson, who resided at No. 65 Federal street, Allegheny, have been published. District Attorney Montooth has had a special detective at work on the case, and it is understood that he is succeeding in a way that promised satisfactory results. Yesterday, however, Detective Stumpf, of Allegheny, interfered in the case by swearing out a warrant before Alderman Edgar, charging Ridgley with having in his possession the means of attempted murder by poisoning. The accused, who is the person who carried the pies to the jail, was arrested and committed for a hearing. The District Attorney was anxious to avoid giving any steps of this kind, as it calculated to give the alarm to other parties. The colored boy Groves was not particularly wanted, and if he had been arrested the detective employed in the case knew where to lay his hands on him at any moment. Have just received an intimation from the District Attorney that if he further interferes it will not be healthy for him.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

William S. McLean, of Pittsburgh, bankrupt. On petition of assignee leave was granted to complete unfinished stock and sell stock at private sale.

Gumbert & Zeinhurst, of Crawford county, bankrupts, were discharged.

Frazier, Metzgar & Co., bankrupts. Debtors adjudged bankrupts and case referred to Register Shafer.

Joseph Crawford, of Pittsburgh, bankrupt. Register's report of composition presented, and Clerk ordered to give notice of hearing to inquire whether the resolution of composition had been regularly passed.

S. P. Lee, bankrupt, of Crawford county. Order made for sale of bankrupt's interest in certain real estate.

Morgan Hall, bankrupt, of Greene county. Order made for sale of real estate discharged of dower.

R. T. Martin, bankrupt, Erie county. Davenport & Griffith moved for an allowance as solicitor of assignee of said bankrupt, and referred to Register Woodruff for examination and report.

Hook & Wise, bankrupts, of Greene county. An order was made for the sale of certain real estate, after notice to creditors.

Henry C. Sayers was enjoined from performing the act sought to be enjoined in the bill of complaint herein filed against bankrupts, of this city. Petition of Julius Hallgarten et al., creditors, for leave to accept the proposition of John Merry & Co., without prejudice to rights of petitioners to prove their claim against the estate and to participate in the distribution of the whole amount of bankrupts' indebtedness to them. Referred to Samuel Harper, Register, for examination and report.

Blackmore and Nelson, bankrupts, of this city. Petition of Joseph Nelson, one of the assignees to make sale of certain real estate, discharged of all liens and incumbrances.

C. McLaughlin & Son, works contractors, of this city, filed their petition in bankruptcy. The same was referred to Samuel Harper, Esq., Register.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Stowe and Collier.

Robert B. Hoeveler vs. Eveline Murray, Frederick Brinker, John Fleming, Sr., John Frost, Jr., previously reported. On trial.

A. J. Ealy et al. vs. Wm. Ealy et al., previously reported. Jury out.

J. R. Lanahan vs. Friar and Chartiers Building and Loan Association. Judgment and Judgment was entered against the garnishee.

Same vs. Same. Same vs. Same. Judgment was entered against the garnishee.

Hall, for use, vs. Union Oil Company. Plaintiff took nonsuit.

Barney DeMoss vs. Stewart; action on an account. Verdict for plaintiff for $90.

J. S. Dungan vs. Cole & Irwin; action to recover for stock sold. On trial.

CHIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Mechanics Savings Bank for use vs. A. V. R. R. Co.; Clark vs. West Penn R. R. Co.; Marshall vs. Nolson; Paul vs. Meik *et al.* (2); Bradford *et al.* vs. Long; Fleming *et al.* vs. Clark; Wright *et al.* vs. Schell *et al.* vs. Stein; Edmundson vs. Welsh; Kerchner vs. Miller; Bell vs. Bell; Bell vs. Bell *et al.* vs. Mullen *et al.* (2); Wangaman vs. Hyblolder; Orr & Sears vs. T. Scott & Son; Orr & Sears vs. Martin.

Common Pleas, No. 2—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

Mechanics Savings Bank for use vs. Alex. Tindle. Wm. McClelland, Esq., was appointed auditor, to make and report distribution of the money in court.

E. M. Butz, surviving partner of the firm of Thomas Hughes, vs. C. Dietrich, owner, and Robert McKain, contractor, (3 cases,) each being *scire facias* on a mechanics lien. On trial.

Patrick Kearns vs. Wm. Brown, J. M. Mullen, Michael Loan Association and Cavanaugh. Action for damages for trespass *vi et armis*. On trial.

Wm. Dore vs. S. M. Brinton. Action for damages for obstructing an alleged right of way. Peremptory non-suit granted.

William Downer vs. A. W. C. Augenbaugh and R. J. Herron, executors of Clarissa Herron, deceased. Action on an account. Verdict for plaintiff for $756.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Wood *et ux.* vs. Miller; Cramer vs. Mayfield; Carrs vs. Miller; Mellentin & Phillips vs. Wrighter; Barr vs. The Allegheny Trust Company; The Mutual Building and Loan Association of Allegheny vs. Gray *et al.*; Hunter vs. Bilue; Jae vs. Einstein & Co.; Hartley, for use, vs. Erdner; Hartley for use vs. Murdock & Hall vs. Evans; Maley vs. Phillips.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

Zadok Street, Superintendent of the Humane Society, was acquitted on a charge of barratry, and the prosecutor, Andrew Kunzleman was directed to pay costs.

Adam Cosgrave was convicted of false pretenses.

Garrison Moseby was convicted on a charge of larceny, but was acquitted on a charge of receiving stolen goods. S. S. Bair was the prosecutor.

Stephen Dyer, indicted for barratry, is on trial.

Mr. Gibson, counsel for Joseph Flemm, who was convicted of murder in the second degree, moved for a new trial and arrest of judgment, filing the following reasons for a first: The verdict is a gainst the weight of the evidence. Second. Afterdiscovered evidence material to defense. Flemm, it is said, does not desire a new trial, preferring to leave it entirely with the pardoning power. He asserts his innocence of intentionally killing the girl Miss Pailing, and accuses Mrs. Smith of perjury, stating that if it were her lot to die before him he would like to be at her bedside, that he might hear her confession that she had testified falsely. Flemm states that he loved the girl, Maria Pailing, dearly, and asserts that he paid all her funeral expenses out of his own pocket. He does not blame the jury for rendering the verdict it did under the evidence. Flemm says that before his transfer to the penitentiary he will awaken written statement for publication, and sweat to it, giving the full particulars of the killing.

Auction Sale

of valuable stocks and real estate at Thos. F. Stewart's sales rooms, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street, Friday evening next, at 7½ o'clock:

45 shares Odd Fellows' Savings Bank.
25 shares Armenia Insurance Company.
25 shares Enterprise Savings Bank.
8 shares Mercantile and Mechanics National Bank.
10 shares Union Insurance Company.
9 shares Pittsburgh Trust Company.
30 shares Arsenal Bank.
490 shares Castle Shannon Railroad.
10 shares Boatman's Insurance Company.

REAL ESTATE.

The Adams Express Building, No. 89 Fifth avenue, with lot 29 feet three inches front by 120 feet deep.

Also fine residence, No. 243 Allegheny avenue, with all modern improvements and lot 24 by 140 feet.

THOS. F. STEWART,
Auctioneer.

The Cheapest Memorandum Made, Excelsior Pocket Tablet; copyrighted.

THE REFORM SCHOOL

Statement of Mrs. Martha Avery.

Mr. Avery Again on the Stand.

Alleged Tampering with Witnesses.

Additional Testimony for the Prosecution—Boys who had been Severely Whipped—A Lad with His Shoulders Dislocated, etc., etc.

At the hour for resuming the investigation yesterday, Messrs. Findley, Billingsley and Yerkes were present, and Messrs. Plummer and Thornton arrived at a somewhat later hour.

Messrs. Moore and Boggs appeared for the defense, and Mr. Gill for the prosecution.

STATEMENT OF MRS. AVERY.

Martha Avery sworn—Am not an officer of the institution; am the wife of the Superintendent; my opportunities to know what is going on are perhaps greater than those of any one in the house; I pass through the halls, kitchen, &c., at all times of the day; also, my children pass through the house unrestrained; Mrs. McKelvy was employed in the laundry; sometimes she had charge of the boys' dining-room in the evening; knew Miss McCoy; she was always very kind, in my estimation, frequently too lenient; think if she had been more stern she would have accomplished her aims better; never knew her to carry a whip; I never heard her call the girls names, and I never heard of it until this investigation; such could not have been her character without my knowing it; was present when Mrs. McKelvy was told to go; Mr. Avery told her she was to be excused and gave her her warrant; on the day she left Mr. Avery was not engaged in whipping the girls; my children had gone into the library that morning and got the carriage whips and were chasing some of the girls around through the building, making a great deal of noise; Mr. Avery was in the library taking off his coat for some purpose; he went into the hall to see what was the matter; he called the children into the nursery and struck the door a few times and I believe gave both my children a slight cut or two.

The witness [directing her remarks to the reporter]—My little girl thought it very hard that the only time her papa ever whipped her it should be put in the paper.

Witness continued—Was not present at the meeting of officers; don't know anything about the proceedings except what was told me by the officers; Miss Dickey left the same day that Mrs. McKelvy left; have never seen Miss Dickey since; don't treat a child unkindly; she has performed her duties faithfully and has taken great pains to see that the children comfortable; Miss Dickey had charge of the girls' school, and in the morning of the boys' dining-room; stated that she never gave any instructions when she came here and was unkindly treated when she came here; when she first came Mr. Avery was away—in the city; I talked with her and explained as best I could that the duties were; Mr. Avery came soon afterwards, and he had a talk with her; we were very much in need of officers at that time, and she was engaged; treated her that evening as kindly as I could; have applications for the position of matron; believe she had been here for a time she seemed indifferent about speaking to me; came in contact with Mrs. McKelvy; never saw her strike any of Dickey; she (Mrs. McKelvy) was here some months; discharged herself.

THE PUNISHMENT OF ELI WISE.

Mr. Avery had been to the city that day and when he returned he found Eli Wise with a key that he had cut a hole through the wall; he was considered a very dangerous boy; he was confined in his room at that time; heard that he had a knife and pistol secreted; Mr. Avery went into the hall unprotected and unarmed; didn't feel it necessary to do so; and I followed him; he brought the boy out and talked to him about the key; he refused to do so; the boy held his hand behind him as if he had some weapon; Mr. Avery then slapped him in the face with both open hands four or five times;

A KNIFE AND A PISTOL

were taken from him; don't know who took them; have heard that a number of articles that have been taken from boys who are brought to the institution; they often obtain much liberty in the city; they can obtain slung shots, nandy-billies, &c.; in the whip room; Mr. Avery did not on that day take the boy Wise out of the room with him and tell him to square off and fight him; Adam Fleming was in the room; Wise came to the house and asked to see Mr. Avery; he was engaged and I went to see them; Reddy told me he had been out of the institution for one or more years; he said he had been sent for to testify; he said he had been told that Mr. Avery had said he had nothing to say against Mr. Avery; but Mr. Jones, had whipped him and he had a grudge against him; he also told Reddy that Mr. Avery had used him pretty rough once while I was present; I asked him if he would not tell me one just as Mr. Avery; he said he had been in his place; he said he didn't know what he would, as he had acknowledged to had done wrong; I showed the boys through the building, and they went away; Reddy acknowledged in the presence of Jones that Mr. Avery had never whipped him; the next day the boys came here and testified; knew Mary Kenney; that she was a pretty severe attempt made by the girls to escape; she was a frequent visitor to the house after she went out; she

VOLUNTEERED TO TESTIFY

for the defense and seemed very anxious to testify; she was here a few days; but the defense was not heard then; she went away and next week she came back and testified against the house; knew of a straight jacket having been used once on Annie Roberts.

Witness here repeated the story of the attempt to put handcuffs on Annie Vanderkist, during which Mr. Avery interposed to the officers and talked to Annie. Afterwards Mr. Avery put the handcuffs on her and witness was present. They were not tight enough, and Annie hurt her. Witness thought they were taken off the same day, but was not certain. She was positive that it was at least the next day. The handcuffs, she thought, were brought to the school on some boys. They were not procured for the institution that she knew of. Witness denied the story of the whipping of Annie Vanderkist and Maggie Swaney, which asserted that Mr. Avery *never* whipped a girl in the institution.

HOW USE FOR A TOOTH BRUSH.

Witness continued—On one occasion Annie Vanderkist, while locked in her room, and alone, had taken a tooth brush and with it had picked her way with this instrument through two brick walls; Miss Byington was a Christian lady and had been here ten years; knew that she would not have treated the scholars in cruel manner; Miss Lizzie Burns was also in an insane asylum before she came here, and had been accustomed to desperate cases; she treated the girls kindly; she would not order from Miss McCoy; it was no tighter than my dress; it was laced in the back, and the arms were confined in this position—witness folded her arms.)

Mr. Moore—I suppose it was no tighter than ordinary corsets? They are certainly bad enough.

Witness—No, sir.

Continuing, the witness said that if any of the terrible whippings that had been described had taken place in the yard, she would probably have heard the outcry of the boys, as the yard is right in front of the room into the boys' yard. She next testified as to the supplies, but her statement was not materially different from that of other witnesses for the defense. The substance of it was that the food was good, and that there was always plenty of it. She testified that their clothing and apartments were also comfortable. Witness characterized the inmates who were during the epidemic received the best treatment possible. Witness sent for Rachel McKean's mother as a request, and Mrs. McKean came and was with her altogether about a week.

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